difficult of fulfilment. Instead either of voting machines being used or of the names of candidates being printed on the ballots, the elector merely having to make a mark to indicate his choice, in the Philippines the voters must prepare their ballots by writing the names of the candidates they desire to vote for. The perplexities attendant on sleuthing out the voter's intention, complicated by nearly indecipherable writing and wrong spelling, can easily be imagined.

Candidates are required to execute sworn certificates stating that they will not spend in their campaigns more than one-third of the salary attached to the office. This requirement constitutes but a slight barrier to the use of large campaign chests which have often had the effect of bankrupting candidates for office. The burden on the aspirants for public office is made even heavier by election contests. The prime cause of all this is the well-known Philippine trait of *amour fropre {amor propio,* self-love), which leads candidates to make use of methods, legitimate and illegitimate, to win, and which with defeat does not permit them gracefully to congratulate their successful opponents. "To save face" is indispensable.

Up to the present there has been only male suffrage, and this strictly limited to certain classes. However, a possibility exists of Philippine women being enfranchised and granted electoral rights on equal terms with the male sex. This possibility is made dependent by the Constitution on the women being able to muster 300,000 affirmative votes in a plebiscite.

How the intrusion of the feminists would affect elections remains to be seen. Some have argued that women voters will merely reflect the stand of their father confessors or their husbands, but I doubt the correctness of these observations. I look for women to be as independent in judgment as the men and to take an interest in social questions.

The number of persons who qualified as voters has steadily increased. Of the qualified electors fully ninety per cent have